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BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1961

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961

Chairman:

Councillor D. J. BROMBY

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Borough Treasurer: H. COLLIER, F.I.M.T.A., Municipal Offices, Lairgate, Beverley.

Borough Surveyor and Engineer: H. TOMKYS, M.I.Mun.E., A.R.I.C.S., Municipal Offices, Lairgate, Beverley.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer:

W. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Divisional Health Office, Lord Roberts Road, Beverley.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

T. B. HOOD, M.A.P.H.I., Municipal Offices, Lairgate, Beverley.

Public Health Inspector:

G. W. Kay, M.A.P.H.I., Municipal Offices, Lairgate, Beverley.

Clerical Staff: J. A. H. WADDELL, Chief Clerk, Divisional Health Office, Mrs. D. MILLER, Miss T. FOX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1961

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Beverley*

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health for 1961.

Vital Statistics

The vital statistics for the Borough are set out in tabular form in the body of the report, and a summary of the various rates is given on page 6.

I have no special comments to make on these statistics which, as usual, show that heart disease and vascular lesions of the central nervous system have been the principal causes of death, with malignant conditions as the next in importance.

Infectious Disease

The incidence of measles has again been relatively high in the Borough and reference to the table on page 10 will show that 431 children have been notified as suffering from this condition. However, as measles continues to be a relatively mild condition the stimulus to prepare a suitable vaccine has not so far been very great.

Dysentery accounted for a high proportion of infectious conditions notified, and quite a considerable time was spent by the staff of the department in following up notified cases of salmonella and dysentery infection, collecting samples for examination by the Public Health Laboratory, and taking other preventive measures in this connection. The majority of the cases of dysentery were in children under 10 years of age, and 18 occurred among school children.

In addition to the notified cases of dysentery, there have been a considerable number of children and adults investigated for enteric infection which may have been caused by the food poisoning group of salmonella organisms, but it has been impossible to prove in any of these cases that a particular type of food was the cause of the outbreak, and it is, therefore, not possible to include them among the notified cases of Food Poisoning. However, there is no doubt that in the area generally there has been a considerable amount of gastro intestinal infection, but in many cases it has not been possible to trace the immediate cause of infection.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified.

Tuberculosis. Six new cases of tuberculosis, 3 males and 3 females were notified, and 3 came to light other than by formal notification. All possible contacts are followed up, both in the

patient's home and at work, and all those who have been in contact with a patient are given every opportunity to be X-rayed and have any necessary investigations carried out, to ensure that they are free from infection.

An annual visit is paid by the Mass Radiography Unit to Beverley, and all workers in local government offices and the large industrial concerns in the town are given the opportunity of having a chest X-ray. The response to this in Beverley has been very satisfactory during recent years.

Immunisation and Vaccination

All babies attending the Infant Welfare Clinic are offered immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and smallpox, and school children are given booster doses of diphtheria at the ages of 5 and 10 years, in order to maintain immunity against this condition.

As a result of the outbreak of poliomyelitis in Hull and district in the Autumn, oral vaccine was distributed in Beverley in order to control the spread of this outbreak; 6,500 people took advantage of this arrangement and received Type 2 Oral vaccine. Since then Polivalent Oral Vaccine covering all three types of poliomyelitis infection has been generally released for all persons under 40 years of age and those at special risk.

Public Swimming Baths

Regular samples of water have been taken from the swimming baths and analysed bacteriologically. The water used in this bath is part of the main supply which is provided by Hull Corporation. The water to the bath is filtered and chlorinated and the general clarity and cleanliness of the bath water has been satisfactory despite the relatively heavy use which is made of these premises by both children and other swimmers in the town.

A total of 48,395 bathers used the baths, and of these, 19,964 were school children. The baths continue to serve a most useful purpose for the children and swimming enthusiasts in the district, although dressing accommodation and the building generally are inadequate to conveniently accommodate all those who wish to use them.

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

There are 66 power factories and 3 non-power factories in the town. Two were found in which sanitary conveniences were not satisfactory; both were remedied.

There are no known out-workers employed in the town.

Statistical details of the visits paid in connection with the Factories Acts are given on page 13 of the report.

Water and Sewerage

The water to Beverley is supplied by the Hull Corporation. Bacteriological samples of water taken from the town supply have shown that it has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. The table on page 15 shows samples taken and results. In one area of the town there was a localised infection which was remedied by chlorination of this particular section of the main.

A scheme for the provision of a new sewerage works in Beverley has been prepared and has been the subject of enquiry and discussion since 1954. There is no doubt that this sewage disposal works is urgently required as the volume of sewage sludge compares with that of a town with a population of 250,000. This is due to a long standing agreement between a large local tannery and the Beverley Corporation, as a result of which the Borough is required to take the trade effluent from this tannery, which greatly increases the volume of sewage to be dealt with.

Common Lodging Houses

There are two registered common lodging houses in the Borough, one of which has always maintained a satisfactory standard of hygiene, but the other has required frequent visits by the Health Inspector in order to maintain a reasonable standard of cleanliness. During the year the licence of this premises has been renewed on a short-term basis by the Council.

Milk and Food

All food premises are supervised by the Public Health Inspector and his staff in order to ensure that shops and canteens are keeping a satisfactory standard of hygiene, and complying with the Food Hygiene Regulations. No formal action was necessary under these Regulations.

Samples of ice-cream and iced-lollies were submitted regularly for bacteriological examination.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee and all Officials for their co-operation and help during the year.

I am, Your obedient servant,

WM. FERGUSON,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA

BOROUGH	Borough of Beverley
Population (estimated mid-1961)	15,890
Number of inhabited houses	5,049
Rateable Value	£192,403
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£790
Total Births	263
Birth-Rate	16.55
Total Deaths	178
Death-rate	11.09
Deaths of infants under one year of age	4
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.21
Number of Illegitimate Births	4

VITAL STATISTICS

Population. The Registrar General has estimated that the population at mid-1961 was 15,890, 170 less than the previous year.

Births. The total of 263 live births registered in the Borough during the year was 10 less than in the previous year and the birth-rate was 16.55 per 1,000 residents per annum a decrease of 0.45. Of the births 140 were males and 123 were females. There were 4 illegitimate births, 1 male and 3 females.

Still Births. Four still births, 3 males and 1 female, were registered in 1961. There were 4 also in the previous year.

Deaths. There were 178 deaths, 99 males and 79 females, and this total is 20 more than in 1960. The corrected death-rate was 11.09, an increase of 1.45 per 1,000 residents per annum.

Infant Mortality. The infant mortality rate was 15.21 per 1,000 live births, compared with 25.64 in 1960. There were 4 infant deaths, 2 males and 2 females, whereas in the previous year there were 7, 3 males and 4 females.

Tuberculosis Deaths. There were 2 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year.

Table showing Age Distribution of Infantile Deaths

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformation, birth injury, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other diseases.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
TOTALS	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4

Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population

Year	England and Wales	Beverley Borough
DEATHS		
1961	12.0	11.09
1960	11.5	9.64
1959	11.6	10.14
1958	11.7	10.49
1957	11.5	13.02
LIVE BIRTHS		
1961	17.4	16.55
1960	17.1	17.0
1959	16.5	16.32
1958	16.4	15.13
1957	16.1	17.6
STILL BIRTHS (per 1,000 Live Births)		
1961	18.7	14.98
1960	19.7	14.65
1959	20.7	3.85

NOTE: The rates are per 1,000 Home Population which includes service personnel.

Principal Causes of Death

CAUSES OF DEATH	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1	1	2
2. Other forms of tuberculosis	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm of stomach	4	4	8
11. Malignant neoplasm of lungs and bronchus ..	4	—	4
12. Malignant neoplasm of breast	—	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm of uterus	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms....	7	12	19
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	—	—	—
17. Vacular lesions of nervous system	11	13	24
18. Coronary disease and angina	26	13	39
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
20. Other heart diseases	8	9	17
21. Other circulatory disease	5	2	7
22. Influenza	—	3	3
23. Pneumonia	3	6	9
24. Bronchitis	11	2	13
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	—	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	1	2
31. Congenital malformations	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	5	12
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	2
34. All other accidents	2	3	5
35. Suicide	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTAL, all causes	99	79	178

Age Distribution of Deaths

AGE AT DEATH	1959	1960	1961
Under 1 year	3	7	4
1—5 years	1	1	2
6—15 years	—	—	2
16—25 years	—	1	2
26—45 years	6	6	4
46—65 years	41	34	40
66 years and over	110	109	124
TOTALS	161	158	178

Deaths under 1 year

Rates per 1,000 Live Births

Year	England and Wales	Beverley Borough
1961	21.4	15.21
1960	23.2	25.64
1959	22.0	11.58
1958	22.5	8.4
1957	23.0	25.55

Immunisations during 1961

The number of children immunised during the year was as follows:—

	Primary Injections		Boosting Doses
	Under 5	5—14	
(a) against diphtheria only	1	3	88
(b) against diphtheria and whooping cough	11	10	8
(c) against whooping cough only ..	4	—	—
(d) against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus	234	14	109
(e) against tetanus only	13	11	15
(f) against diphtheria and tetanus	3	8	1

Vaccinations against Smallpox

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1 year	2—4	5—14	15 or over	TOTAL
Number vaccinated	148	10	5	7	33	203
Number re-vaccinated	—	—	2	1	38	41

Distribution of Infectious Diseases by Age Groups

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1—2 years	3—4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25—44 years	45—64 years	65 years and over	Age unknown	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	20	110	135	162	4	—	—	—	—	—	431
Acute Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	—	7
Dysentery	6	15	8	12	6	1	6	4	—	—	58
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Enteric or Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	26	125	145	187	10	2	10	5	3	—	513

The Incidence of Infectious Diseases during the past 5 years

DISEASE	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Scarlet Fever	2	3	10	4	14
Whooping Cough	19	3	—	47	—
Poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	541	61	283	3	431
Acute Pneumonia	1	—	—	1	7
Dysentery	2	1	2	1	58
Food Poisoning	1	2	10	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	7	16	11	2
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	2	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	576	77	321	68	513

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 9 new cases were notified or came to notice, and the following table shows the additions to and removals from the Register during the year:—

	Males		Females		TOTAL
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
Number of cases on Register at the 31st December, 1960	60	7	45	24	136
Cases added to Register:—					
(a) Notified for the first time	3	—	1	2	6
(b) Brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification	3	—	—	—	3
Removed from Register on account of death, change of address, etc.	5	—	1	—	6
Number of cases remaining on Register at 31st December, 1961.....	61	7	45	26	139

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities. Specimens for pathological examination were sent to the Laboratory at the Westwood Hospital, Beverley, and to the Public Health Laboratory in Hull.

Bacteriological and biological examination of milk, water and ice-cream were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory in Hull.

Ambulance Facilities. The conveyance of all cases (including infectious disease) is the responsibility of the County Council as the Local Health Authority.

Clinics. Tuberculosis. A Clinic was held each Thursday at the Chest Clinic, Westwood Hospital, Beverley.

Venereal Disease. Clinics were held daily at the Clinic, Mill Street, Hull.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Child Welfare Clinic. The Child Welfare Clinic continued to be held twice weekly in the Lord Roberts Road Clinic, and was well attended by mothers and children in the district.

The number of children who attended the Clinic and the number of attendances made by them during the year were as follows:—

Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:—	
1956-59	508
1960.....	240
1961.....	199
<hr/>	
Total attendances	4,958
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Average attendances per session.....	40

Relaxation Classes. These classes continued to be held twice a week for expectant mothers in Beverley and District, and were well attended as the following figures show:—

No. of Sessions held	No. of new Attenders	No. of individuals attending	Total attendances made
66	54	59	331

FACTORIES IN BEVERLEY

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	66	25	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	69	26	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	1	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	1	—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1961

TABLE I SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT

<i>Total No. of Inspections</i>		<i>Nature of Inspections</i>	
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 ..	1,495	Dwelling-houses:	
		First visits	870
		Revisits .	417
		Disinfestation of Premises and Bedding: First visits	25
		Revisits .	12
		Drainage works:	
		First visits	62
		Revisits .	41
		Common Lodging-houses:	39
		Offensive Trades:	7
		Smoke and Dust Nuisances	22
			<hr/> 1,495
HOUSING ACT, 1936	139	Dwelling-houses	139
RENT ACT, 1957	14	Dwelling-houses	14
WATER SUPPLIES	71	Collection of Samples for analysis	71
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956	14	Inspections	14
FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955 ..	954	Slaughter-houses (Meat Inspection)	758
		Food Preparing Premises..	45
		Ice-cream Premises	15
		Unfit " Other Food "	10
		Bakehouses	15
		Food Vehicles	6
		Food Stalls	26
		Retail Premises	79
			<hr/> 954
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949	732	Rodent Treatment	732
PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDA- TION) ACT, 1928	34	Storage of Petroleum	34
SLAUGHTERHOUSE ACT, 1958	93	Slaughterhouses	93
CARAVAN SITES ACT, 1960 ..	30	Caravans	30
GRAND TOTAL	<hr/> 3,576		<hr/>

TABLE II

NOTICES SERVED

Under Public Health and Housing Acts

Number of Preliminary Notices served	165
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	157
Number of Statutory Notices served	—
Number of Statutory Notices Complied with	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Corporation, in default	1
The Notices not complied with have been carried forward to the year 1962.	

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Water Supply

46 Samples of the town's water were taken for bacteriological examination during the year, the results of which were as follows:—

Number examined	46
Number satisfactory	38

The 8 unsatisfactory samples were all obtained from two dwelling-houses with a shared service. The service was ultimately disconnected and sterilised and the supply has since been satisfactory.

Sanitary Accommodation

During the year the number of earth closets in the town was reduced to 33.

Common Lodging Houses

The two registered common lodging-houses in the Borough were visited 39 times during the year.

One of them was controlled satisfactorily but the other consistently fell short of bye-law standards due to unsatisfactory control exercised by the keeper.

Caravan Sites Act, 1960

Six caravan sites in the town received Planning Permission under the above act during the year but in all of them the Permission was for only a limited period, normally 3 years. Three of the sites are occupied by Travelling Showmen and as such are exempt from the necessity for Site Licences under the Act.

Of the remaining 3 sites one has a permitted maximum number of 7 caravans, one of 3 vans and one of 1 van.

Slaughterhouse Act, 1958

This Act was implemented in the town in the middle of the year, its effect being to eliminate 4 Slaughterhouses and to bring the remaining 7 up to a much higher standard of construction and operation.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Meat and other Foods

TABLE III

Summary of all Meat Inspected and Condemned 1961

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,268	5	3,523	1,088
Number Inspected	1,268	5	3,523	1,088
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci				
Whole carcasses condemned			1	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1		2	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci		Not recorded		
Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcasses condemned		Nil		
Number of animals affected with localised tuberculosis	—	—	—	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	—	—	—	.64%
Cysticercus				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned				
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration		Nil		
Generalised and totally condemned				
Offal Condemned				
Heads and tongues	4	—	—	—
Livers	74	—	—	1
Lungs	3	—	—	1
Kidneys	2	—	—	—
Hearts	1	—	—	1

TABLE IV

Other Food Inspected and Condemned

	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat and Meat Products	176
Milk and Milk Products	17
Fruit and Vegetables	78
Fish	7
Other Items	216
	<hr/>
	494
	<hr/>

Ice-cream

7 samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, 5 were placed in Provisional Grade 1, 1 placed in Grade 2 and 1 in Grade 3.

3 samples of water lollies were submitted for bacteriological examination and were found to be satisfactory.

2 ice-cream lollies were submitted for bacteriological examination and were found to be satisfactory.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Routine work under this Act was carried out systematically during the year by the Rodent Operator. Treatments were given to 38 business premises, 2 Local Authority premises and 115 dwelling-houses in the town, and at all these premises an estimated number of 1,040 rats were killed.

The number of visits made to the various premises for carrying out these treatments was 732, but in addition to this, further time was spent in survey work in the town generally.

Petroleum Acts and Orders

At the end of the year, 37 premises were licensed to store petroleum spirit and 1 to store carbide of calcium.

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